WEST POINT.

Continuation of the Examination of the Graduating Class.

THE "PLEBES" AT DRILL.

The Graduates Not To Be Deprived of Places in the Army.

WEST POINT, June 3, 1874. Now that by the high those monsters commonly known in the regions of cadetdom as examiners, forty-five inoffensive young men, full of ambition and with just enough talent not to make them eligible to West Point favors and graces, have been sent home to their dear mam-mas, and that sixty-five other young men, quite as ambitious and with a little more successful talent, have been told that they can from this out look apon the Academy as their home until further orders, the breaking-in drillings of the "plebes" have begun in downright earnest. It may be a gailing thing for a youth of proud spirit, who at home was wont to wear the prettiest of clothes and part his hair in the middle and wear it long and flowing if he deemed it to the embellishment of his general beauty, and to be treated by John the coachman and James the waiter as

A NATURAL BORN PRINCE. the whole family that the cut of one's coat and the weight of one's watch guard, and not the number of years one has graced the world with one's presence distinguished the man from the boy. It may be a galling thing, I repeat, to such a youth after coming here to find that he is considared as a mere hobbledehoy, who has a great deal to learn-and ten times more than a great deal to inlearn-to find by bitter experience in a few short hours after being furnished with a cadet cap that his flowing locks must no longer flow, and that a close fitting hirsute covering is a military necessity, which it is incumbent upon the official barber to see executed at all hazards. And yet what has been done for years in the past in the matter of "plebe" treatment has to be done again now as religiously as ever here, and even the love a poor tellow may always have had for a peculiar style of shoe, or gaiter, or habit of grace and dignity-must needs, as of old, go once more for nought. The fact is, the "plebe," as the new cadet is called, is no longer to-day what he was two weeks ago, before he leit home; or, rather, he is not allowed to be what he was. And what, jorsouth, is THE "PLEBE" OF THE PERIOD ?

He is not, indeed, the persecuted wretch that the "plebe" of a lew years ago was—the butt for all the crueities of rude practical jokers; the incessant toiler by day and by night, who carried pails of water and burnished muskets and brightened breastplates for the older cadets, and who was dragged from his bed at the hour when graveyards are supposed to yawn and ghosts who have no regard for the proprieties to provide about, only to be dumped from a wheelbarrow into some citch or tried and condemned to be shot by a court martial assembled in a room made hideous by hangings of black, with bones and skuils as wall ornamentations. Thanks to the new order or things, the "piebe" of the period is free from all these trails and tribulations; but one has only to go down on the pain, near the parracks, in the afternoon now to see that he is yet a sight that makes tendernearted girls to smile through their tears and even fond brothers to grin that they are not of the elect. Shorn of his flowing locks, it he had flowing locks when he first came, with the military cap as the only military mark about him, he is made to twist and squirm and wheel about and stand on one foot and keep his chin above the level of his collar and his arms paintuity straight down by his sides, and then and there, before yards are supposed to yawn and ghosts

paintuity straight down by his sides, and then and there, belore

THE GAPING GROUPS OP VISITORS
and amid the snickering of small boys and the figging of young ladies, who never have compassion to compassion to the straight of the straight

who gives his orders in at one of voice so full of bool-curding menace that the wonder of it all is trat the poor victim doesn't crop in his tracks and give up the gnost entirely. What a sight for the papas and mammas who are now here and who won't go home until their dear boys get on their gay beli-but oned gray-coats! Just look at it! Here, there and everywhere on the plain, right under the gaze of the visitors who crowd about to witness the daily torturings, are the beloved pets, who never knew what it was to be ordered to do anything belote, each with a stern little taskmaster, full of his own importance, and chafing within himself, coubtless, because he cannot throw into the exercise of it a little of that "hazing" sting and cruelty that was once the delight of the older classes of the cadet corps,

GROWLING OUT COMMANDS,

one after another, so quickly that the poor "plebe" is bait the time trying to go through several unferent motions all at the same time, an effort, by the way, which generally tads in positions that oring down upon him the flerce ite of his instructor. Does he not hold his chin high enough that article hims anatomy is taken hold of by the young man with the cane and ducked up in a way that is as apidful us execution as it mast be astonishing to the oncompaning go, stretched forward and the foot off the ground, is placed in position very definerately by the nevirable cane. Indeed, this breaking in drill is a pecular one; and it one and not know that every cadet that ever was had his day of it, and that without it the new comers would not be what they ought to be by September next, the sockets, vanily entered for the of box of the ground, is quarter, and deed, this breaking on one loot; to others stooping down, with the care and the one of the ground is paced in position very definerately by the nevirable cane. Indeed, this breaking in drill is a pecular one; and it one and not know that every cadet that ever was had his day of it, and that without it the new comers would not be what they ing on one loot; or others stooping down, with their faces flushed and eyes starting out or their

what they ought to be by September next, the scene near the barracks, made up of boys standing on one loot: on others stooping down, with their faces misshed and eyes staring out of their sockels, vainly endeavoring to touch the toes of their snoes without bending their limbs; of others throwing their arms which about, over their heads and across their chests, and again behind their backs, so that the backs of their hands come together with a whack; of still others turning their heads to the right and to the left, accordingly as they are ordered, and going through the whoshings and nacings with a rapidity that every moment threatens to tumble them on their faces, would indeed seem that a grotosque farce. But it is not a larce, and even the piece, after his days of new cadet thraddom is over, is the first to learn that his twistings and squirmings on the piam were for his benefit, and not for the history of the states, which are substanced to the lockers on from New York of ensewhere. The comments volunteered concerning the missakes the poor piece makes by his cadet instructor are sometimes really amusing. "You are," said one of them, whom my hearing, as he glared hercely at his pupil, who stood trembing before thin, ready, appearently, to

Go bown on his Knees and Pray
for a fortingth, it only told to do so; "You are to be an onliner of the great army of the United States, sic, and should not lose sight of that act. The tidea of stepting out, sir, with your toessticking up in that way! Bo you suppose, sir, that you can ever become a general in the samy and walk after that assinon? And there, sir, why allow your chanton hand don't lit your eyes wander so radiculously; all west Point can't be seen in a day, so keep them eyes faxed straight before you, you made you where you will nave time to study up a little. A man or your seet; they're not so attractive as all that—and don't lit your eyes wander so radiculated so mach it not, way not? Then my are you as better than General Sherman. Come, tour tip of the piece w

parent did sot know, probably, that what is considered a smart boy in some schools is not smart enough for West Point. Too strong a belief in the boys' smartness had much to do, doubtless, with the sending of the majority of the forty-dive here who were not smart enough.

The Examination in KnGinering Endem, the reading of the majority of the horty-dive here who were not smart enough.

The graduates to-day completed their examination in engineering, and will some time to-morrow afternoon be taken in hand in mineralogy and geology, they having a biref rest this alternoon while the second class is being examined in philosophy. No one of the graduates, I believe, has been sound delicient in engineering, and, though they are one and all resirve at the delay in their examination while the second class are being examined in philosophy. No one of the graduates, I believe, has been sound delicient to ranch of their studies has not made the slightest inroad upon their ranks. I will state here that the class will not, after all, be compelled to go home without any hope of getting commissioned by reason of the reduction in the army, as it seems an amendment was added to the bird just belore it was passed excepting the present class from its provisions.

An ARTILERY DRILL.

There was a light battery drill on the Plains to-day, which was given for the special delignt of the Board of Visitors, most of whom, you know, come here to be delighted, and are determined to be delighted so long as they are not made sufferers by any of the pleasures, pastumes or military manneutres that can be given doring their stay. The third class acted as camoniters and a select few of the graduating class acted as the officers of the battery. The guns during the drill were splendidly handled, the consigning honds, forming line, advancing and mounting and mounting of the gans and the firing of one round. To a person who for the first time withesses a drull of this kind the rapidity with which the pieces are taken all apart and principle of the par

FREDDY ENGLISH FOUND. .

The Boy Witness in the Brocklyn Excise Cases Turns Up in Boston.

About six weeks ago, it will be remembered, i boy named Freddy English gained considerable notoriety by appearing before the Board of Police and Excise Commissioners as prosecuting witness in several cases of violation of the Excise law. The boy, who is fourteen years of age, was engaged by the "Ladies' Temperance Society" of Brooklyn to procure evidence against suspected liquor dealers, in order to obtain convictions at the hands of the Commissioners. It was the custom of the boy to visit saloons on Sunday and purchase a few cents worth of spirits in a bottle. Each bottle was duly labelled with the name of the dealer, his address and the date of purchase. The witness would produce the hquor and swear to its purchase, thereby convicting and swear to its purchase, thereby convicting dealers or violating the Sunday clause or the Excise law and of selling to minors. About seventy samples were procared from as many saloons, and the examinations were progressing slowly, when Freedry suddenly disappeared. His mother notified the poince, the Mayor and the crusaders of the mysterious affair, and a traitiess search was instituted for the missing boy. The Common Council finally offered a rewerd or \$200 for any information that would lead to his recovery. Yesterday Mayor Hunter received the subjoined letter from Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Boston, formerly of the Hanson place Baptist charch, Brooklyn:—

No. 211 WEST CANTON STREET.

BOSTON, MASS., June 2, 1874.

TO HITS HONOR THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.—

MY DEAR SIR—I have in my keeping a boy. Fred. A.

English, who was kidepspeed some time ago from Brooklyn,

ind. having made his Secape came to my house,
having known of me in Brooklyn, and told me his
strange story, which I hamedaately proceeded to investigate, through ricends in Brooklyn, and learn that his
story is true, and that you have offered a reward of \$300

for his recovery.

I shall send the boy to Brooklyn by my friend and
special officer. Mr. McKenzie. Shall he deliver the boy
direct to you?

Please telegraph.

Please telegraph, on receipt of this where and t whom the boy shall be delivered.

Yours, very truly, GLURGE F. PENTECOST. The Mayor ordered that "Freddy" be sent to Brooklyn immediately, where he is expected to arrive to-day. A thorough investigation will be made concerning the anteged abduction of the boy, who claims to have been drugged and decoyed

iron his home.

In the Boston Globe of Wednesday the boy's in the discounstances of his reappearance

The friends of Mrs. Fnglish had almost given up how The friends of Mrs. English had almost given up hope when Mr. D. Banks Mckenzie, Superintendent of the Appleton Temporary Home, sent word through a Boston cargyman to Brooklyn that the missing had had been found. The 11d, who is as homest appearing a boy as is often seen, and who let is a "straight story," asserts that on the morning after the rial he was enticed by some men to a wagon in the sirect in Brooklyn where he was entaged, and, in a state of stuper, was carried by the cars to Boston. Trived in this city, the lad, who was suttietly in the power of these raseats, was again origined and taken out to a lonely house on the ourskirts of Brookline, and there left in company with an old man, and an old woman. The lad was closely guarded, but managed at last to escape, and, coming to the Appleton remporary flome, on west fourth street. Mr. McKengel, the superintendent, inquired into his history, and, becooklyn, asking the feet of warge from a Mr. Elwell, known to many Brooklyn clergymen, entirely corroborated the lad's story until the klanapping navenure, and orged upon either Mr. Pentecost or Mr. McKenzie to come on with the lad.

AN OLD DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Serious Charge Against a New York Police Officer-A Question of Identity at Stake.

On the evening of August 22, 1866, a light wagon stopped in front of the jewelry store of Mr. Tice, Fulton street, corner of Tillary, Brooklyn. The vehicle contained two men, one of whom, a well dressed individual, alighted, and, entering the store, approached the proprietor and asked to be shown some of the fluest diamonds. A small tray, containing gems to the value of \$4,000cluster, so taires, &c.—was laid before the stranger for examination. After the lapse of a cluster, so itaires, &c.—was laid before the stranger for examination. After the lapse of a minute or so the customer, who was leaning over the tray, commenced saeezing violently, and produced a large six banck-rether from his side pocket, which he manipulated rapidly before the eyes of Mr. Free, who became affected from some fine powder on the silk kercane, and tarned his head aside. In an instant the stranger, or, to be more definite, the timef, threw the nandkerchiel over the tray, picked it up, and, bounding out of the store, sprang into the wagon, and was driven off with great speed by his accomplice. In the flight from the store door to the venicle several diamonds were dropped by the rogue, and these alone were restored to the jew-eller. No trace was ever after obtained either of the third of the other jewels.

A few days ago superintendent John S. Folk, of the Brooklyn poince, received a letter signed "Edwin L. Marvin" in which it was stated that one of the officers of the Eighth precinct, New York, whose name is "Quigley," is the man who robbed the store of Mr. Thee, The jeweller named and the superintendent trepaired to the Central office, New York, and laid the matter before superintendent Matsell. Sixteen partrolmen of the Eighth precinct were attired in civilians dress and brought efforts.

AT THE EIGHTH PRECINCT.

who robbed him, and pointed out quigley as the man.

At the eighth precinct.

In the absence of the Captain the reporter heard from the Sergeant that some of the men had been ordered on fuesday morning, by telegraph from Police Heauquarters, to appear in citizens' clothes; and shortly afterwards the Captain, accompanied by some citizens, arrived from beadquarters, and that was all he knew on the subject.

What the accused Man has to say.

White taking with the Sergeant the officer in question, acting ward Detective Quigley, entered the station house, and the reporter asked if he would consent to give any statement in reserence to the damond story. The detective said:—"Why it's not worth taking about. I nearly the whole thing. I have sent about forty men to the state Prison in the last three montas, and, of course, i must expect ill will from their Friends and anonymous leters. I have been two years on the lorce, and deey any man to attack my character. I never saw air. Nee in my life to my knowledge, and his recognizing me as the thief of his diamonds is carrying the joke too lar. I court all the investigation possible on the subject. I have been about two years on the ioree and have nad no complaints made against me. Without coasting, I can say that I have aggood a record as any man on the lorce, considering the time I have been on it."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Hervé is preparing an Ashantee opera for Lon-

Mr. J. L. Toole has made his last appearance in London previous to his sailing for America.

Mr. Henry Cross, of Trinity church choir, has a

farewell concert this evening as association Hall. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has returned to the city and taken up her quarters at the Clarendon

Nilsson and Miss Nettle Sterling were to sing at Sims Reeves' concert, at Albert Hall, London, on Monday last.

The news of the death of Mile. Tostee, formerly of Bateman's Opera Boufe Company, is confirmed

Her Majesty's Theatre, London, still remains untenanted, Earl Dudley and Mapleson not being

able to come to terms. Gye, of Covent Garden, London, has been appointed director of the Italian opera houses in St.

Petersburg and Moscow.

Liszt is at work at a new oratorio on "St. Stanislaus," and Rome will probably be the first place to

suffer martyrdom by its performance. To-night the programme at Central Park Garden will contain many interesting novelties. Mr. Thomas' benefit will soon take pince.

Rumor says the Grand Opera House is about to change hands and will be converted into a monster variety theatre, on the model of the London "Alhambra." Even with Patti, Marimon, d'Angeri, Faure,

Nicolini, Maurei and Ciampi in the cast, "Don Giovanni" was a comparative failure at the Royal Italian Opera, London, on May 17. Mile. Emma Albani has rivated Nilsson in her impersonation of Ophelia in Thomas' "Hamlet," at

Covent Garden, London. This young American ar-

tiste is now second only to Patti on the operatio Mr. P. H. Keily, well known to the lovers of minstrelsy as Fred Williams, will this evening be offered a complimentary testimonial at the Lyric Hall. The entertainment will consist of a concert

Alfred de Musset's poetic play "On Ne Badine Pas avec l'Amour" has been produced in London, and the critics say that it is a relief from the hot and feverish plays with which the stage has lat-

Rose Bell, formerly of Grau's Opera Bouffe Company, and Kate Santley, whilome a "Black Crook" star, are the principal attractions at the London Alhambra in Anglicized opéra bouffe. A bitter rivalry, of course, exists between them, which at one time threatened serious consequences.

Mme. Essipoff, the Russian planist, has appeared at the New Philharmonic concerts in London, and the critics are in ecstasies over her. She played a a style to warrant the extravagant assertion of the latter maestro, "Where assipoff is I am not wanted." Here is an opportunity for Mr. Theodore Thomas' enterprise.

The season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre was brought to a close las; evening by the performance of "Monsieur Alphonse" and the two first acts of "Oliver Twist." Mr. Daly deserves great credit for the variety and merit of the plays presented during a season of remarkable duiness. He will leave to-day with his admirable company for Chicago, where he will occupy Hooley's Opera House for one month, and will present his whole répertoire for the amusement and delight of the Westerners. Chicago is in good luck, but we advise the Fire Department to be on its guard, or Daiy may again set the town on fire-with enthusiasm.

Theatrical Nuisances. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Shakespeare gave advice to the players, but left

it to the HERALD to admonish the play-goers. While the iron is not another blow should be struck for reiorm in theatrical audiences. The man who "smiles" and the woman with the lotty chignon are not the only nulsances to be weeded There is another kind of fellow to be spoken to.

Please hold up the mirror, that he may blush at his saults and mend. He sat by me the other his iaults and mend. He sat by me the other night; pushed his way into his seat after the carriain had risen; lorgot to provide himself with a programme and took mine; borrowed my opera glass for a minute and kept it during a whole act, kindly repaying my civility by running ahead of the players to explain the situations before they transpired, thereby depriving me of their chief enjoyment. He kept up a running fire of criticism in a ven of low humor upon the words of the play as they fell from the actors' lips, driving me half distracted with the effort not to hear his vulgarty, and obtusely mistaking my scornful sheer for and obtusely mistaking my scorniui sneer for sutiling approval of his wit. He annoyed his neighbors by rising and putting on his top coat before the curtain leil and pushed out before the audience rose to leave. Have you never met him? He is one of a class. Go for him and oblige yours, &c.

FIRE IN LEWIS STREET.

ing Nos. 57, 59 and 61 Lewis street, that ran into the block in Cannon street, causing a damage of about \$120,000. The first, second and third floors were occupied by Brown Brothers, machine manufacturers. Damage, \$75,000; insured. The fourth story was occupied by John Trille, paper box maker. Damage to stock \$25,000. The building was owned by John B. Mecherchaum, of Philadeiphia. Damage, \$12,000: Insured. The fire extended to the Eureka Carving Allis, Nos. 62, 64 and 65 Cannon street, where it caused a damage of \$5,000; insured. Part of the roof of the building in Lewis street fell to the sidewalk with a tremendous crash. The horses of Hose Carriage No. 11 took fright and ran away. They were stopped by some of the men engaged on the burning building.

OUT HIS THROAT.

John C. Smith, a bookbinger, forty-two years old, residing at No. 106 Madison street, cut throat last night with a razor, in shop, from ear to ear. He went in shop of kuchard Grant, No. 40 Oak street, and shaved. On getting out of the chair after the eration he seized a razor and took his life, has been laboring under insanity for some we past.

MUTINY ON BOARD A STEAMER

Three desperate characters, named Henry Grassman, August Wolf and Ferdinand Engleman, were taken from the German steamship Frisia by Officer Kailer yesterday afternoon, on her arrival at her It appears that when the vessel was several days out the sailors rebeiled and remsed to oney the orders of the mate. They went into the sailoon cabin and demolished some of the stateroons, smashing glasses and furniture and creating much consternation and alarm among the passengers. At length the matheres were secured and longed in an apartiment between decks. They smashed the door soon alterwagus and broke out, but were again subdued. When taken before Recorder Bohnsted they accused the mate of calmig himself a captain, a tyranna which they resolved not to endure. They will be taken back to Germany to-day by another steamer. They are stalwart young jellows, and will make more trouble unless closely watched. It appears that when the vessel was several days

THE SALOUN KEEPERS.

The Central Organization of the German saloon keepers, who of late have formed associations in each ward to protect themselves under the operations of the Excise law, held a meeting at the Ger mania Assembly Rooms yesterday. Henry Haas Board to fix the amount of license for beer retailers at \$50, instead of \$100, a resoluretailers at \$50, instead of \$100, a resolution was passed piedging the members not
to take out any license whatever until
an opinion on the subject has been received from
counsel. It is claimed that the present Excise
has is so dejective that the Excise Commissioners
will be unable to emorce it; and it is proposed to
engage in a legal contest with the Board in refeence to the matter. Ex-Mayor Hall and Ex-Judge
Mckeon were selected as counsel for the organtation, and will be instructed to prepare an opinion
on the subject. Martin Nachtmann was appointed
chairman or the Executive Committee, and it was
resolved that a committee of thirty-one shall be
formed, one from each Poince precinct, whose object it shall be to raise the necessary tunds. The
committee will be selected from the different ward
organizations.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED NOTORIOUS CRIM-INAL.

Yesterday Officer Conners, of the District Attorney's office, arrested Frederick Evers upon an indictment charging him with shooting James Cur-

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

The Beneficial Use of Fermented Liquors as a Substitute for Alcohol-Statistics of the Large Interest Involved in Beer Manufacturing-The Temperance Agl-tation and the Praying Women.

Boston, Mass., June 2, 1874. The National Brewers' Congress began its business session this forenoon in Horticultural Hall. Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H., President New England Association of Brewers, welcomed the members cordially to the hospitalities of his society. Mr. Henry Clausen, President of the National Association, responded in a speech of considerable length, full of statistical information in regard to the interests he represented and also to the beneficial use of fermented liquors as a substitute for alcohol.

THE STATISTICS GIVEN show the number of barrels of fermented liquors brewed and sold in the States and Territories, during the two years ending June 30, to be, for 1872, 8,009,969; for 1873, 8,910,823, an increase in

one year of 910.834 barrels.

The increase in internal revenue receipts of the last over the preceding year was, in the number of breweries, 133, in the aggregate; of the tax paid, \$900,854, and the average per brewery, \$165 86, and tais steady increase in the consum tion of termented liquors proceeding at the rate of aimost a million barrels a year in spite of ail

tion of fermented liquors proceeding at the rate of aimost a million barreis a year in spite of all the lanatical temperance agitations proclaimed from the pulpits of churches and by bands of praying women, encouraged and lostered by the National Temperance Society, is the popular indorsement of its refreshing, invigorating and nutritious qualities. In further illustration of the large interests involved in beer manuacturing Mr. Glausen made the following statement:—

The CAPITAL IN BREWERIES.

Taking \$10 for every barrel of beer sold, the amount of capital circulating during the last year was \$99,40,523. The number of men employed, calculating one man for 800 barrels, was \$1,138 men. The quantity of mait used at 2½ oushels per barrel was \$2,270,637½ bushels. The quantity of hops used at 2½ bounds per barrel was \$2,270,637½ bushels. The quantity of hops used at 2½ bounds per barrel was \$2,270,637½ bushels. The quantity of hops used at mait houses, at one man to 30 bushels per day during a maiting season of seven montus, was \$3,566 men.

LAND AND CAPITAL IN BARKEY CULTURE.

The quantity of land required to produce the barley used, at 20 bushels per acre, is 1,113,853 acres; its value at \$40 per acre, \$44,554,120. The number of persons employed on agricultural land in barley culture, taking one man to every 33 acres was 33,753 men. In hop culture the quantity of hops used was 20,040,351½ pounds; acres of land required to produce the quantity, 40,090 acres; the value of such lands at \$40 per acre, \$4,600,600; number of persons enployed in hop culture, taking one to every 5 acres, \$,020 men.

In this calculation I have omitted the black-

this calculation I have omitted the black In this calculation I have omitted the black-smiths, masons, carpenters, coopers, teamsters, machinists, wagon builders and other artisans constantly employed in brewerles. Nor are the bottlers and retailers included, whose entire exist-ence is dependent on the brewing business, neither have I estimated those engaged in surplus production or in importing.

The amount of government revenue from fer-mented inquors during the past ten years is \$62,279,737.

\$62,279,737.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION
the meeting perfected its organization, as follows:—Chiffman of the Congress, Henry Clausen,
of New York. Honorary President of the Association, Frederick Lauer, of Reading, Pa. The report
of the

tion, Frederick Lauer, of Reading, Pa. The report of the COMMITTEE ON AGITATION was read. It reviewed and criticised the revenue laws, which the committee consider unnecessarily complex and unjustly discriminating against raw material used in manufacturing beer. The report closed as follows:—"Political parties of all snades will ere long, we nope, nurl all fanatical dreamers and would-be moral reformers from their midst and may we not hope that then a new era will be inaughtated in our entire social system. That MEN CANNOT BE ANGELS while in the fless is a self evident fact, and this being the case let us, as the brewers of a good, wholesome beverage for their use (not abuse), then use all our energies of mind and body to bring about a result which may, in the end, accomplish that which others have labored for in the wrong direction, hamely, the reformation of the masses to a taste for a pure and harmless stimulant instead of the poisonous decoctions which have brought about so much misery in our country, and nave given occasion for much of the useless and foolish legislation for an object which moral sussion and proper limits of law can alone accomplish."

PRESIDENT WATSON'S RETIREMENT.

He Will Positively Retire on the 14th of cessor.

dent Watson, of the Erie Railway, induced a reporter to call on that gentleman at the Grosvenor House, where he resides, in order to ascertain whether he was really about to retire from the also very firmly, declined to give any statement, saying that he had great objection to being interviewed. The reporter subsequently circulated among the directors and leading men of the Erie company and found that most of these gentlemen credited the runnor about Mr. Watson's retirement. There is the very best authority for positively announcing that Mr. Watson will retire on the 14th of July, when the annual election is to be held. Who his successor will be it is at present impossible to say, among those prominently connected with the Eric Railway the names of Messrs, Hugh J. Lewell one of the directors of the Puttsburg Cin-

Among those prominently connected with the Eric Railway the names of Messrs, Hugh J. Jeweti, one of the directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. Thomas A. Scott, Commodore Vanderbilt and Mr. S. L. M. Bariow have been most frequently mentioned as probable successors of Mr. Watson. The action of the English stockholders

WILL PROBABLY BE DECISIVE,
and, as yet, It is not known whom they will favor as successor of President Watson.
One of the directors of the railway, who begged that his name might not be used (as he wished to avoid the olaze of publicity consequent upon its appearance in the Herald, said Mr. Watson's resolution to resign his position was irrevocable, as it was too heavy aload for him and he could not bear it any longer. Mr. Watson had the conducence of the board and his retirement was greatly to be regretted. The report which he (Mr. Watson) would publish previous to his retirement would show that the financial condition of the Eric Railway had immensely improved and would vindicate the course which had been pursued by the new management. He was unable to say who would probably succeed Mr. Watson, but thought that Mr. Hugh J. Jewett's chances were as good as anybody else's, as he was a man of great wealth and vast experience in chances were as good as anybody else's, as he was a man of great wealth and vast experience in managing railways. He thought it improvable that Commodore Vanderbilt or Tom Scott would desire to add to their manifold responsibilities the laborious duties of a president of the Erie Railway Company.

THE ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY CONVENTION.

The Objects of the Organization-Officer Elected for the Ensuing Year-Proposed Political Organization in Opposition to Secret Societies.

SYRAGUSE, N. Y., June 3, 1874.
At the meeting of the Anti-Secret Society Association to day 300 persons were present. Professor Blanchard reported an act of incorporation under the laws of liknois. The name adopted was the National Christian Association. The objects were declared to be the exposure, resistance and extermination of all secret societies, Freemasonry particularly, and all other auti-Christian and anti-

particularly, and all other anti-Christian and anti-republican agencies.

THE OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR Were elected as follows:—Presidents, B. J. Roberts, or liminos; Vice Presidents, L. N. Stratton, or New York; John M. Rounds, or Officers, E. J. Rivine, of Indiana; Daniel Brailey, of Vermont; J. R. Buckhalter, of towa; G. W. Needles, of Missouri; A. C. Chittenden, of Wisconsin; S. B. Allen, or liminois; George Sipp, of Michigan; B. Allen, or liminois; George Sipp, of Michigan; S. B. Allen, or liminois, George Sipp, of Michigan; F. Manter, of Manne; P. B. Chamberlain, of Washington Territory; Owen Cravaten, of Minnesota; N. B. Banton, or Kansas; Francis Gillette, of Councelleut; Secretary and Treasurer, H. J. Kellogg; Assistant, James Mathews; Corresponding Sectetary. C. A. Blanchard; Lecturer and General Full Committee on Polifical, Action

C. A. Hanchard; Lecturer and General Agent, J. S. Stoddard. The report was adopted. THE COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL ACTION reported in lavor of organizing an American party to carry out the object of the association by action of the ballot box. The several officers made their annual reports, and addresses were made by Professor Blanchard, of Himols; Rev. Mr. Rodins, of Vermont; Mr. Rathbone, of New York, and Colweil, of Ohio.

An appointment was made for a mass meeting on Thursday atternoon of those persons lavoring political action.

Elder Bernard, of Jamestown, N. Y., presented a paper of remuniscences of Masonry in Morgan's time. He was an eighteenth degree Mason, and procured his information of Morgan's murder from reliow Masons, Rev. D. P. Rathbone, of Bath, N. Y., and Rev. D. S. Caniwel, agent of the Ohio State Association, made addresses strongly denomining Masonry. They related personal experiences of mon violence, because of their fectures. General Agent Stoddard reported 6.843 names signed to p-unions, to the President of the Unio States, against the Masonic addication of public buildings in Chicago.

Mrs. Matiliou Gage presented the women's claim buildings in Chicago.

Mrs. Matilon Gage presented the women's claim
for Matilon Gage presented to be recognised in
the platform of the American Satts.

GROUSSET AND JOURDE.

Their Arrival in New York-An Interview with the Refugees-The Commune, Its Origin and Meaning - French Politics - Plebiscites and Their Character-The Republic and Free Education the Only Hope of France.

Messieurs Paschal Grousset and Jourde, the companions of Heari Rochelort in his escape from Nouméa, arrived in this city on Tuesday night and took up their quarters at Sweeney's Hotel, to which they were recommended by the proprietor the hotel in which they stopped in San Fran clsco. Being very fatigued after their long journey they retired to bed almost immediately after the arrival without seeing any one. Next morning they went out, in company with some French make a few calls, returning about two P. M., when a HERALD reporter saw them. M. Paschal Grousset was the first to come down, and, on the reporter introducing himself, askel if he would like to see M. Jourde. On a reply being given in the affirmative M. Grousset introduced his com-

are men of very gentlemanty appearance and man-ner, and impress one at once as being possessed of more than the average intelligence and education. Paschal Grousset, Minister of Foreign Relations under the Commune, is about five feet six inches in height, of good build, with dark nair and beard, and an eye whose quick movements and peculiarly bright sparkle show an unmistakably souther origin. He is, in fact, a native of Corsica, a land so thickly impregnated with Bonapartism of the most rabid kind that it is somewhat of a surprise to meet a prominent republican who hails from it. His expression is frank and open, and he looks a man straight in the face when speaking, with the air of one who is conscious of having done nothing to be asnamed of. He speaks with great rapidity, but still with perfect clearness. There is nothing from the way he grapples with a subject that he simply gives expression to the result of mature thought and careful consideration. A good deat of interest attaches to M. Grousset on account of a challenge he sent to Prince Pierre Bonaparte shortly before the outbreak of the Franco-German war, which resulted in the

ASSASSINATION OF VICTOR NOIR. the bearer of the challenge, by the Prince. Though M. Grousset was then on the staff of the Marseillaise, the quarrel arose out of articles published in Corsican papers-one edited by M. Grousset, the other by Prince Pierre some time previously. the horror inspired by this cold-blooded murder and the indignation felt at the acquittal of the Prince had a great deal to do with accelerating the fall of the Empire, M. Grousset became from that day a famous man. His reputation as a forcible and vigorous writer is also widespread, and many French residents here who know his merit anticipate great results from the restoration of two such trenchant pens as his and Rochefort's to the ranks of the republican party in France. M. Jourde.

is a rather tail man, of slight build, with hair and beard of a reddish brown color, clear, blue-gray eyes and very animated expression. He it was who really effected the escape of the prisoners. As he was simply "deported" to New Caledonia, and not confined in a fortified place like Rochefort, Grousset and others, he was supporting himself by acting as accountant in a commercial establishment, and, therefore, had many

opportunities of communicating with friends outside who were desirous of helping them, and used these opportunities to such advantage that his efforts were crowned with complete success.

The interview of the Berald reporter with the two exiles was of an entirely informal character, and they spoke freely and unreservedly, as if charting with an old acquaintance. Bringing three chairs close together, M. Grousset invited all to be seated, and immediately the conversation opened. The escape, the journey here, the line does not not not the party after reaching Europe, the history of the Commune, the present prospects of republicanism in France—ah were touched upon and opinions freely given. M. Grousset properly independent of the properly independent o and character will in the end be properly understood. Referring to the outbreak of the Communa, insurrection M. Grousset said:—"Few people on side France have a proper idea of the causes that led to the revolt. It is very hard for a foreigner to understand how we left in France at that time. The treacnery of many of the generals, or their culpable neglect and incompetency, which were almost as bad as treachery, had utterly shaken public confidence. We did not know which side to turn or whom to trust. We left galled and inminated at the series of overwhelming defeats we had sustained at the hands of the Germans. The elections took place in the midst of this uncertaint, and distrust, while a large portion of French territory was still occupied by the German armies. A number of men, some of them before unknown, and the greater number only partially so, were elected simply for the purpose of concluding peace and pledging themseives to accept the republic. What did they do when they found themseives in possession of power? Finding they had a majority of monarchies in the Assembly, they at once betrayed the trust reposed in them and commenced to intrigue for the purpose of in they are not betrayed the trust reposed in them and commenced to intrigue for the command in all the principal places and vigorously proceeded to oust all men from positions of trust or importance who were known to be republicans. Vinoy, the butener, whose hands were red with the blood of citizens of Paris who defended their libertles against Napoleon's coup treach, was sent to Paris, evidently for the purpose of being on hand for similar work, and D'Aurelies de Faladhes, a noary old monarcait, was given the command of our National Guard. Such appointments were meant to prepare the way for a coup treach, was sent to Paris, evidently for the purpose of being on hand for similar work, and depriving us of the right to elect our own mayors and municipal government. Our most sacred rights and interfues were attacked by a set of unprincipled intriguer

the Assembly assoon as peace was concinded, and allowed Prance to pronounce for herself what form of government she would have, by ordering the election of

A CONSTTUENT ASSEMBLY.

What were we to do under such circumstances? It is very easy to decide aprice coup, and those not under the influence of the passions and feelings by which we were inducated at the time, may easily tell us we ought to have watted, how could we? Seeing our therties attacked, we rose to defend them, could took.

On being asked about the

MASSACER OF THE HOSTAGES

M. Grousset said:—"The hostages were killed by an injuriated crowd driven to madness by the BUICHERIES OF THE VERISALLISTS after the Commune had been defented and the members of the government had become hunted ingrives."

M. Jourde, who had been listening attentively up to this, contenting himself with expressing his endorsement of the statements of his companion by a nod of the head or an occasional "Out" here interposed and sant:—"A lew figures that can be proved to be authentic will establish the fact, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that there can be no comparison between the numbers murdered by the Parisian insurgents and those assassinated by the Versalines. Sixty at the nost were kined by the versalines. Sixty at the nost were kined by the versalines, sixty at the nost were kined by the versalines indops, acting under the orders of their officers. We being in prison our encuires have had the ear of the world, and have heaped calumny upon us to an enormous extent. Now we are free, and we shad let the world near

Both sides of the international lought with as, as dat many other groups of men nothing peculiar doctrines, an of which have been saddled on us; but we are not responsible for their opinions or principles. The international lought with as, as day many other groups of men nothing peculiar doctrines, an of which have been saddled on us; but we are not responsible for their opinions or principles. The question at issue was a purely pointed one, and we did not ma

election shows that. The majority being compos of a condition of different parties of monarchis lition of different parties of monarchists bject is to crush the Republic, France is a really

election shows that. The majority being composed of a coalition of different parties of monarchists whose object is to crush the Republic, France is all present really.

A Monarchy without a Monarch.

If they do not bring back the king it is because they sear the determined republican spirit of the people. Republicanism was formerly confined principally to the towns, but now it is making considerable progress among the peasants. To be sure, their republicanism is, as yet, of a very milk-and-water kind, but that is an advance from the state of things which formerly existed. The great trouble with the peasants is their want of education. They very often follow blindly the priests, who are nearly all monarchists, or the prefects and other officials placed over them. Education would change all that, and there would be an end to all chance of establishing a monarchy under any form it free schools were established in every district. Regarding

FLEBISCITES.

M. Grousset said:—"Notaing is more calculated to geeive foreigners than these much belanded picklescies. They are not a true expression of the wishes of the people. The government has possession of all the machinery, and it is set to work to manufacture a pretended expression of the popular will. What can be more ridicatious than to ask an ignorant peasantry and a timid shopkeeping class—"Do you wish that we continue in power, or will you have a revolution that will upset your business and destroy the credit of the country!" No matter how it is worded, that is the real meaning of the question. Who would be so foolish as to magne io a moment that Louis Napoleon would have quietly resigned his hold on the government if a majority had been against him at any ot the picklescites? A majority of the nation will vote for the continuance in provisoire cannot last, what we hope for, and to that it must come before long. The present provisoire cannot last, what we want in France is not simply a thing called a republic with a cinef officer called a president, but a present p

against an established government except they are successful and have the opportunity that success commands of placing themselves in a lavor-

cess commands of placing themselves in a lavorable light.

MM. Grousset and Jourde purpose taking up their residence in England for some time and do not intend to go to Switzerland with M. Rochefort. Their iriends of the Commune in New York will tender them a banquet, but they do not know as yet whether they will accept it. The probability is they will not; but till they have had an opportunity of consulting with their friends they cannot decide anything as to their inture movements.

ROCHEFORT INVITED TO MONTREAL

MONTREAL, June 3, 1874. Henri Rochefort has been invited by the Institute Canadien to lecture here.

HAYTI.

President Saget's Proclamation to the People and the Army-His Retirement from the Chief Power of State and His Reasons for the Act.

Washington, June 2, 1874.
The subjoined proclamation, which was printed in French, has been received at the Haytian Legation in this city to-day and was translated. It is an able document, or high moral tone, displaying a republican statesmanship and patriotism which are not often excelled, if indeed equalled, in more enlightened countries. From an educational stanopoint, to say nothing of its rhetoric, it will be jound entitled to respectful consideration and

address either to the executive power or to either of the two Legislative Chambers. No more can the Senate take to itself a decision of that importance and bestow powers which it has not. The National Assembly itself will be without character to prolong the exercise of the executive power in the face of the formal terms of the constitution.

Haytians, after four years of Presidency, during which I have done everything in my power in order to conduct to a sale port the vessel of State across numberless dangers which have by the force of circumstances been spread along its course, God has biessed my efforts. I have arrived at the close of my Frestdential career with the satisfaction of a chief who has neglected nothing which would establish peace and the tranquility of the public on a solid basis. My whole like bears witness of my respect for the laws and institutions of my rounity. I shall not belie the past. On the public on a solid basis. My whole like bears witness of my respect for the laws and institutions of my rounity. I shall not belie the past. On the public of retiring now to private like I shall never disanched in the case of resignation, death or impenchment present situation does not ofter us the means of extricating ourselves from it. If it is true that, observing our inndamental agreement, it is only in the case of resignation, death or impenchment that the executive power can be consided to the Council of the secretaries of state, it is evident that, no one of these circumstances prevailing, it is by a clear interpretation of its spirit, by precedents and by the constitutional reason of things alone, that we can find a mode of egress out of this difficulty. But while the constitution provides, in a clear and precise manner, which does not observe the constitution for the contrary.

Therefore, citizens, the litth of May is the irrevocable date at which I must surrender the power's with wincil have been entrusted. I shall not go beyond it; but, availing myself of the privilege furnished me the sure

press inemseives upon the nomination of him who shail oc called to the chief exercise of executive power.

Haytians, my fellow citizens, in acting as I do now, I conform myself to the principles of public right and to the will manifested by a deputation of weil known citizens from the capital. I put the integrity of the State beyond the reproach of having violated the constitution, or or even having attempted to violate it. I have, moreover, taken every proper measure to secure peace and to guarantee saiety to persons and property for the term during which a vacancy shall exist in the Presidential office, by investing as Commander-in-Chief of the Haytian Army General Archel Domingue, who is known by the emment services which he has rendered to his country, by his patriotism, and by the fact that as a leady entrenched in the presercaces and suffrages of a majority of his fellow citizens. I have wished, below citizens, to give you by this and additional testimony of my sincere love and grantude. I shall be both happy and proud if I carry with me in my retirement the conviction of having justified towards me, and which I have ever ambitiously sought to obtain.

Liberty forever! Independence forever! Puscher, and the president, NISSAGE SAGET, With the power of independence.

By the President, NISSAGE SAGET,

dence.

By the President,
Secretary of War, &c., S. LIANTAUD.
Secretary of the Interior, &c., Jh. LAMOPHE.
Secretary of Junice, &c., U. KAMEAU.
Secretary of Fanance, &c. Excellence. NISSAGE SAGET.